

A. R. TURNBULL, Physician, Surgeon,
and Accoucheur. Office—Corner
Main and River Sts., Moose Jaw, Assa.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office—Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Com-
pany Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw
Townsite.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,
Notary Public, Etc. Office—Main
Street, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

() R. F. FISKE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
for the North West Territories. Sales
of livestock will receive special attention.
All orders promptly attended to. Office—
High Street, Moose Jaw.

H. J. ROBINSON, Grain and Commission
Merchant, Agent for Patterson Bros.,
Blackstock, Ont., Manufacturers of Imple-
ments.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and
Builder. Sash and Doors made to or-
der on short notice.

JOHN DICKENSON, Builder and Con-
tractor. Plans and Specifications Furnished.
All work guaranteed.

D. FLETCHER, Veterinary Surgeon,
Office, Adelaide Block, to the rear of R. L.
Alexander's Immigration Office.

EDMUNDSON HOTEL, River Street.
First class accommodation for the
travelling public. Commercial and Sample
Rooms. JAS. OSTRANDER, Proprietor.
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable in connection.

DR. P. F. SIZE, DENTIST,
will visit Moose Jaw Monthly for the prac-
tice of his profession. Notice of days of
visit will be given later.
Home Office, Scarth St., Regina.

**NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

The undersigned wishes to announce to the
people of Moose Jaw and vicinity that
he has purchased the

Merchant Tailoring Business & Stock

of W. J. Law, and that he is prepared to
guarantee satisfaction in his line, to all who
favor him with their patronage.

ALL WORK DONE IN THE LATEST STYLES.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Charges Moderate

John McIlhish.

WRIGHT BROS.

BUTCHERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Deals in all kinds of

FRESH MEATS, ETC.

CAME IN SEASON.

Main St., Moose Jaw.

McGORMICK & SLATER,

MERCHANT TAILORS

A Fine Assortment of—

French, English, Scotch, and

Canadian Woollens.

FINE TRADE A SPECIALTY.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CHARGES MODERATE.

A call respectfully Solicited.

Next Door to T. W. Robinson, Main St.

JAS. MCLELLAN,

Brick and Stone Mason!

—

PLASTERING A SPECIALTY.

A large supply of Plaster Paris Ornaments
always on hand.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Apply to,

Jas. McLELLAN, Moose Jaw.

50

50

50

50

50

50

T. W. ROBINSON.

We wish
to announce
to the people of
Moose Jaw and sur-
rounding district that
in order to make room for a
Large and Assorted Stock of
New Goods

which are daily arriving. We
will clear out the remain-
der of our Summer Stock
at Remarkably Low
Prices. Call early
and secure
first choice.

T. W. ROBINSON.

CALL AND INSPECT!

Our Special Lines in—
**HARVEST TOOLS,
BINDER WHIPS,
MACHINE OIL,
SAFETY BARB WIRE,
LANTERNS,
GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.**

Now Arriving Ex. S. S. Empress of Japan and
Parthia, Direct Importations of

JAPAN, - YOUNG - HYSON - AND - BLACK

TEAS

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

RAM LAL'S INDIAN TEA!

— FULL STOCK OF —
**SUGARS,
MEATS,
PROVISIONS,
And All Other Staple and Fancy Groceries.**

FLOURS!

OGILVIES' AND QUAPPELLE.

Oats, Feed Wheat, Chopped Grain, Bran & Shorts.

Have also received a Car Load of SALT for
Dairy and Stock.

E. A. Baker & Co.

MISS CLARKE'S

And see the Large Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

ULSTERS and JACKETS!

Manufactured in Germany.

Prices - Moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1891.

THE HERPORDANCE.

We are frequently asked questions
regarding the provisions of the above
named ordinance and the mode of pro-
cedure to be taken by parties suffering
damage from the trespass of their
neighbors' cattle. The object of the
Ordinance is to provide a cheap form
of redress, without going through the
conventional long and tedious pro-
ceedings of a suit in the civil courts.
For the benefit of interested parties we
give an abstract of the principal pro-
visions of the Ordinance cited "The
Herd Ordinance." It makes provi-
sion for the establishment of herd dis-
tricts each with one or more pound-
keepers, on the petition of two thirds
of the male occupants of land within
the proposed district. When the dis-
trict is formed "The owner or occupier
of any land within any such herd dis-
trict may, between the fifteenth day of
May and the thirty-first day of Octo-
ber, inclusive, in each year, detain all ani-
mals doing damage upon his cultivated
lands or stacks of grain, and when any
such distress is made the distrainer may
keep and properly feed such ani-
mals in some secure place other than
the public pound, or he may at once
impound the same, notifying the pound-
keeper that damages are or are not
claimed, and if claimed, the amount
thereof."

Such distress must be made before
the animals doing damage escape from
the land or while they are kept in sight
by the party sustaining the damage or
by any person being on the land at the
time such damage is done.

As soon as possible after such dis-
tress, the distrainer shall notify in
writing the owner of the animals, and
if damages be not paid within twelve
hours after such notice, the distrainer
shall apply to a Justice of the Peace,
who shall appoint three disinterested
inhabitants of such district to appraise
the damages.

The appraisers shall immediately
after their appointment be sworn faith-
fully to perform their duty, and proceed
to the place and view the damages done.
They have also power to take the evi-
dence of any person under oath, to en-
able them to ascertain the extent of
the damages.

The appraisers shall ascertain and
certify the amount of such damage
within twenty-four hours after the
damages are appraised. Unless the
amount so ascertained and the ap-
praisers' and Justice's fees are not paid,
the animals are to be put in the nearest
pound three to remain until the same
are paid.

From the proceeds of the sale the
pound-keeper shall retain sufficient to
pay the amount of fees, cost of keeping
the animals, damages appraised, the
balance if any to be paid to the owner
of the animal if known.

CROP REPORTS.

Very little dependence can be placed
on "crop reports" gathered by city
doilies from correspondents throughout
the country in answer to questions sent
out from the newspaper offices. This
truth depends very much on the tem-
perament of the person who sends the
report. If he be optimistic, he will
place his estimate at the very highest
figure possible, and consider it no
harm to stretch a little to boom his dis-
trict. On the other hand there are
pessimistic correspondents who always
look on the dark side, and cannot be-
lieve in good fortune even when it is in
sight. The Winnipeg Free Press has
recently published "crop reports" which
it claims are reliable, but if none of
them are more so than that sent by the
Moose Jaw correspondent they cannot
be said to be reliable reports. The
above named correspondent writes that
"There will likely be 150,000 bushels
of first class and about 40,000 bushels
of slightly damaged wheat exported
from the Moose Jaw district this
season." If the correspondent had
made an effort to get correct infor-
mation before writing he would have
found that his figures for first class
wheat are less than one half what they
should be. From the time the dealers
learn that they will be farmers in the
Moose Jaw district for this season's
crop, about 65,000 lbs. of twine,
every pound of which has been used.
Besides this there were about 3,000
lbs. shipped in by individual farmers
for their own use, making a total of
68,000 pounds. From the farmers we
learn that one pound of twine will

bind up from 8 to 10 bushels of wheat.
Taking the lowest figures as the aver-
age we have in the district, surround-
ing Moose Jaw a crop of 544,000 bushels.
Of this, wheat comprises about
three fourths or about 400,000 bushels.
That our estimate is the correct one
we have additional proof. There are
in the Moose Jaw district this season
over 13,000 acres of wheat. This at
an average of 30 bushels per acre, a
lower estimate than the F. P. corre-
spondent made, will give 400,000 bushels.
Out of this amount, after deducting
sufficient for seed etc., there should
be at least 350,000 bushels for export.
We can name ten farmers in the dis-
trict, whose crop will amount to over
5000 bushels each, 75 more who will
have from 2000 to 5000 bushels each
and between 1000 and 2000 bushels of wheat.
Out of the total crop of 400,000 bushels
of wheat, it is expected that fully
355,000 bushels will grade No. 1 hard.
As the great bulk of the wheat was cut
before our first frost of three de-
grees on Sept. 13th, the balance
which will be slightly frosted, is too
small to be taken into account, and
need never reach the market, as there
is always sufficient local demand for
such grain for seed, feed etc. We fail
to see what object any resident of
Moose Jaw could have in sending such
a report to a paper so widely circulated
as the Free Press. The Moose Jaw
district, this season, as in the past, oc-
cupies an enviable position, in the mat-
ter of abundant crops and immunity
from frost, and our farmers are rejoic-
ing in an abundant reward for their
labors. It is a well known fact that
this district has secured a good share
of the immigration to the North West
during the past few years. If with
the country well settled for a radius
of 20 miles from Moose Jaw, we can
only export 150,000 bushels of No. 1
hard as stated by the Free Press cor-
respondent, the question may well be
asked by outsiders, What are we do-
ing? We hope the Free Press will
correct the false impression regarding
the crop of this district, which through
the fault of its correspondent it has
given to the world.

THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Agriculture was the first, is the
prevailing, and will be the last pursuit,
for while it is the grandest and noblest
it is ever indispensable. Labor is
diversified and varied, but all labor in
every line centers and depends on agri-
culture. It is the promoter that in-
duces the rise and fall of all other in-
terests. Increase of population has
necessitated and advancing civilization
has necessitated, new and improved me-
chanical powers which applied to the cul-
tivation of the soil, has taken away much
of the drudgery and toil of a farmer's
life. The day is gone past when muscle
and sinew is all that is required for a
farmer. To-day the life of the farmer
is one of the freest, most independ-
ent, and, if guided by intelligence the
surest of success of any profession in
the world. The public schools through-
out the country have wrought the
change. A few years ago, it was con-
sidered that all the education required
by a boy who was destined for the
farm was how to read, write, and cal-
culate the price of a load of grain.
Now this is not the thought which
gives a boy a chance for the toil of
farm life and compels him to leave the
farm for the more exciting life of the
city. While the public schools have
done much towards eradicating
this false impression, much still re-
mains to be done, and we are pleased
to see that the curriculum of studies
prescribed by our educational author-
ities is having a trend in the right di-
rection. Agriculture has been placed
on the list as one of the subjects to be
taught in the public schools of the
North West. This cannot fail to be
productive of beneficial effects on the
future of agriculture in this country.
The bias towards any belief or occu-
pation is best formed in youth. The
early Indians were made hunters and
warriors by the practice of mimic war-
fare in their youth. The successful
merchant who sends his boy to follow
in his footsteps, gives him a taste of
commerce in his youth, and influences
his future education and habits in that
direction. In the same way farmers'
sons should during their school life, be
taught the principles of agriculture,
the composition of soils, and manures,
etc. A knowledge of physical botany
will explain how plants are influenced
by the several agencies of light, heat,
air and moisture. It explains how the
plant is built up by the deposit of the
salts from the moisture obtained from
the soil. The study of these subjects
will be of benefit to the boy, who will
delight in applying the knowledge
gained at school, in his own door life on
the farm. Rural schools in the North
West afford excellent opportunities for
the teaching of Agriculture and Bot-
any. Every school room is surrounded
by the greatest varieties of grains,
wild grasses, and wild flowers, to be
found in the world, the study of whose
plant life would be beneficial to the
future farmers of the country. The
children should also be taught that an
educated farmer, a farmer who under-
stands the theory and practice of his
profession is a great success as the
educated professional man and entitled
to the same respect. Any pupil who
can be taught to conjugate a verb or

solve a problem in Euclid or Algebra
can be taught the principles of agri-
cultural chemistry or Botany and in
after life it will be found much more
useful and practical.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

A convention of teachers was held in
the school house Moose Jaw on Friday
and Saturday Sept 18th and 19th.

The meeting was called to order by
Inspector Rothwell who in explaining
the object of the meeting, said that in
the present times the men of every
trade and every profession have found
it of great value to assemble in conven-
tions and discuss matters affecting
their calling; and that if teaching is to
be made a profession, the assembling of
teachers to discuss methods and prin-
ciples of teaching will prove a mighty
instrument in furthering this end. The
warm hand grasp and the assurance of
sympathy send the teachers back to
their schools fired with ambition to do
better and nobler work.

It was moved by Mr. Hamilton
Lang seconded by Mr. T. J. Wilson
that the teachers present form them-
selves into an Association to be styled
"The Teachers' Association of the
Moose Jaw District."

On motion of Mr. J. A. Calder seconded
by Miss Burnett, Inspector Rothwell
was appointed President.

It accepting the office the President
said that as the teacher worked hand
in hand with ministers of the Gospel
in moulding character, that as the well
or woe of the entire after life of the
child depended upon the teacher, that
as the influence of the teacher extended
far beyond his own limited sphere, he
estimated it no light honor to be ap-
pointed President of such an association.

The following officers were then el-
ected:—

Vice President, Mr. T. J. Wilson; Secy.,
Treasurer, Miss Burnett; Executive Com-
mittee, Miss Ruttle, Mr. Lang; Critic, Mr.
Calder.

A question box was provided into
which the teachers from time to time
dropped questions relating to school
work.

Mr. Donald Grant then read a paper
on "Ethics." "The teaching of Ethics,"
he said "was one of the most important
on the programme of studies. It may
be taught incidentally, as occasion may
require or it may be taught in a series
of regular lessons upon such subjects as
"Duty to Parents," "Duty to Neigh-
bor," "Duty to Self," "Duty to God,"
"Etiquette at school, at home, in the
street."

Mr. Grant's paper was then discus-
sed for twenty minutes.

Mr. T. J. Wilson followed with
a talk on "Seat Work." He presented
a number of attractive schemes for
busy work in Reading, Drawing and
Arithmetic.

The question box was then opened
and the questions answered by the
critic.

At the afternoon session Miss Mc-
Millan read an interesting and care-
fully written paper on "Primary
Work." The essay referred to the
university of kindergarten work. The
kindergarten bridges over the
gap between the nursery and the
school. Primary work being the
foundation of all school work it cannot
receive too much attention. While home
influences play a powerful part in a child's
education, the teacher has a duty to
perform. How shall results in this
work be best secured? The requisites
are, a comfortable school house, well
lighted and ventilated, and a properly
trained primary teacher, who must
possess sympathy, kindness, cheerfulness,
vivacity and tact.

An animated discussion followed this
paper.

The next in order was Miss Neville's paper
on "School Government." What rules to
maintain, school government to be success-
ful teaching? Mrs. Neville explained
the paper with a talk about her own ex-
perience in teaching. Her paper showed
that she understood the true end of all education
is, to fit the child for future usefulness.

Among the visitors of the afternoon were
Mr. John Kenny and Rev. W. L. Clay.
These gentlemen took an active part in the
discussion.

A public meeting was held on Friday even-
ing in the Presbyterian Church. A large
number of people were present, Presi-
dent Rothwell presided.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr.
Brown who chose for his subject, "The Re-
lation between Church and Teacher." There
are three cardinal institutions: the family,
the church, and the state. Each of these
is supplemented by its own particular school,
the church by the Sunday School and the
family by the Public School. State
schools are an extension of the family
and the church. They are a thing sacred to man. He is
visible in his personality and in all that
he does. The duty to instruct children, results
from the natural relation between parents
and children. There is, more education
without instruction than instruction with-
out education. To-day educational obli-
gation is inserted in the law and he who
sanctions this, in any manner one, it is
himself, to obey the law without con-
straint. The parent delegates to the teacher
the duty of educating his children. It is
therefore his imperative duty to uphold the
teacher. He should impress, by frequent
exhortations, principles of obedience and
respect in their children.

Rev. Mr. Clay followed with an
address on "A Teacher's Culture." He
started with a definition of terms, cul-
ture, speaking broadly, is the dis-
cipline of training by which a man's
moral and intellectual nature is elevated.
The different duties of man toward himself,
considered as a moral being, are naturally
traced from the street familiarity with
which his moral being is conditioned. There
are three terms of his intellectual preparation,
culture, and practical. Hence these are

three principal qualities: knowledge, judgment
and prudence. It is then for every
man, a duty to instruct himself; but it is
evident that this must be regarded as a
broad duty—that is to say, that its appli-
cations cannot be determined by precise
formulas. No man educated by the moral
law to be what is called a scholar; no one is
obliged to learn astronomy or metaphysics.
But it is a duty for each to learn the
principles of the art he will have to cultivate,
e.g., the magistrate the principles of juris-
prudence; the physician the principles of
medicine; the artisan the principles of
mechanics. In this respect some teachers
have far too easy a conscience. It is a duty
for all men to instruct themselves concerning
their duties. It is a duty for each to go, as
far as he can, beyond the strictly necessary
in matters of education. It is a duty to
neglect no occasion of improving one's self.
"It wain our will."
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.

The second day's proceedings will appear
in next issue.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

North West Items.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The supplement-
ary estimates were brought down last
night. The miscellaneous list includes:
To provide for the funeral expenses of
Sir John Macdonald, \$7,000; grant to
the Medicine Hat hospital, \$1,000; an
amount required to recoup the mount-
ed police for assistance given to de-
tinue half breeds, \$2,500; expenses of
the prohibition commission, \$5,000;
expenses of the civil service and mount-
ed police commissions, \$2,500; govern-
ment N. W. T., \$2,790; increased
salary for the clerk of the North West
council, \$150; amount required for
books for North West Government Lib-
rary, \$5,500; revenue cruiser \$10,000;
Clunk, Battledore, transport of troops
and stores, \$200.

Public works.—North West Terri-
tories public works, \$33,666; court
house and public accommodation, Moose
Jaw, \$5,000; Regina court house, land
and registry office, \$10,000;
Lethbridge court house and court
house, \$7,000; Moosomin court house
and police buildings, \$1,000; Medicine
Hat immigrant building and alterations
for court house accommodation
\$1,000; Edmonton immigration build-
ing, \$1,000; bridge over Belly river,
Lethbridge, \$7,000; bridge
Battledore, \$1,000; assistance to
telegraph line from Moosomin to
Campania, \$7,000; heating apparatus
for Regina Government office \$4,500;
Regina call houses and telephones for
steam heating, etc., \$2,568.41; Prince
Albert immigration building, \$1,000;
additional sum for Indians including
new buildings in the North West, in-
crease of salaries, etc., \$8,450.

SPENCE IS COMING.

Beginning of the Campaign.

F. S. Spence the noted Lecturer on
Prohibition and Secretary of the Dominion
Alliance is coming to the North
West to spend two months in the inter-
ests of Prohibition in connection with
the election. He has been invited by
the North West Branch of the Dominion
Alliance to visit in this work, but
as it is a national movement the Royal
Temple and the various temperance
organizations throughout the country
will unite in sponsoring the campaign.
Mr. Spence is well known as a vig-
orous speaker who is well posted on tem-
perance matters throughout the Dom-
inion and has made a special study of
the temperance system. The North West
of Canada for political honors are es-
pecially requested to attend the meet-
ing, as it is in their interests that
these meetings be held. Mr. Spence
will be the guest of the President of the
Territorial Branch of the Alliance, Dr.
McLellan of Moose Jaw. The first
meeting of the campaign will be held
in Campbell's Hall on Tuesday night,
at eight o'clock. Opponents of Prohi-
bition, however, should be present, as
they are requested to be in attendance
at the mass meeting in Campbell's Hall
on Tuesday night.

Report on the Public Works Scandal.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Two reports
have been made by the sub-committee
of the Privileges and Elections commit-
tee. The majority report, made by
Sir John Thompson, D. Gilmour and
M. Adams, exonerates Sir Hector
Laurier, but condemns Hon. Thos.
McGregory and officials of the Public
Works Department. As to Sir Hector,
the report says that the evidence does
not justify them in concluding that the
minister knew of the conspiracy or that
he willingly lent himself to it. The
minority, Messrs. Millard and Davies
state severely with Sir Hector and
declare that his intimacy with Thomas
McGregory was so close that he must
have known of that gentleman's wrong
doings.

CHILDREN'S BIRD.—Mrs. John Martin,
of Montague, Bridge, P. E. I., writes: "I
was troubled last summer with very bad
coughs and colds, and sometimes
could scarcely see. One bottle of Wood-
stock Blood Bitters made a complete cure of my
case, and I wish you every success."

THIRTY WINDS.—A good and timely
remedy is shown by keeping Dr. Fower's
great first of Wind-stroke on hand. It is
useful for children, cholera morosa, dis-
cussion, dysentery, colic, cramps, and all com-
mon ailments of the bowels.

